

Modifying Single Layer Graphene with Aryl Diazonium Salts

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1. Making workable devices from graphene

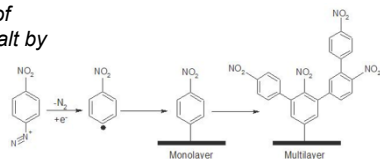
Graphene is difficult to handle:

- Tendency to aggregate
- Limited reactivity

Chemical modification improves handling and introduces functionality

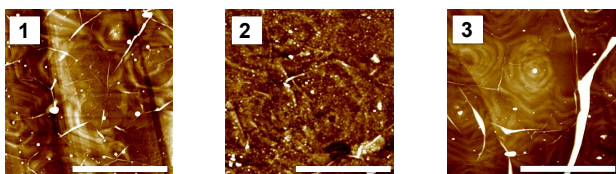
A promising method is the addition of aryl diazonium salts

"Spontaneous" reduction of nitrobenzene diazonium salt by graphene



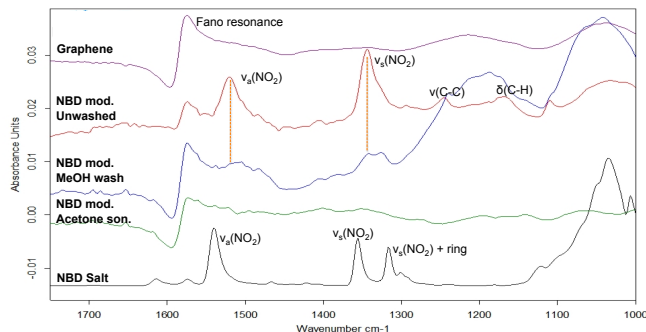
3. Modification with nitrophenyl (NP) groups

AFM images before and after modification:

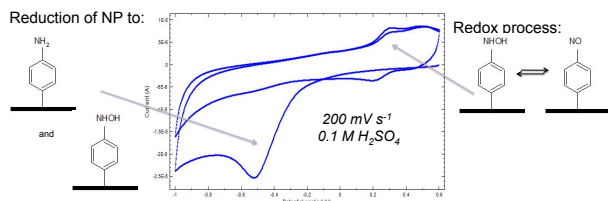


1. Graphene;
 2. Graphene surface with NP groups, methanol wash;
 3. Graphene surface with NP groups, after acetone sonication.
- Scale bar 2.5 μm.

IR spectroscopy before and after modification:



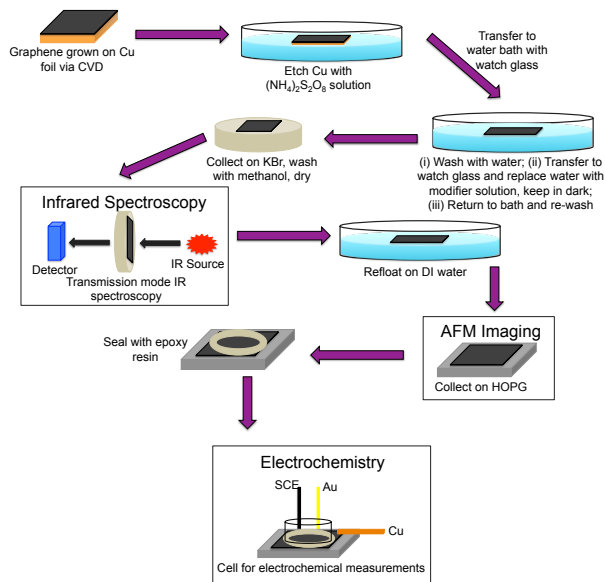
Electrochemistry after modification:



5. Conclusions and future work

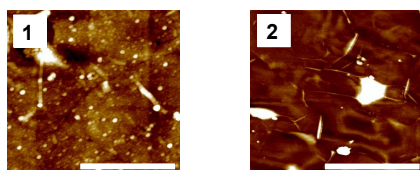
- A new technique has been developed to modify and analyse free-floating graphene
- For both modifiers a film is formed at the surface
- Methanol washing and acetone sonication remove some material from the surface
- To date, it is not known if the film is covalently bound to surface
- Future work will:
 - + use STM to investigate covalent bonding
 - + explore other covalent modification methods

2. New method for sample handling

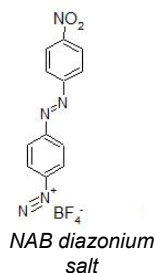


4. Modification with nitroazobenzene (NAB)

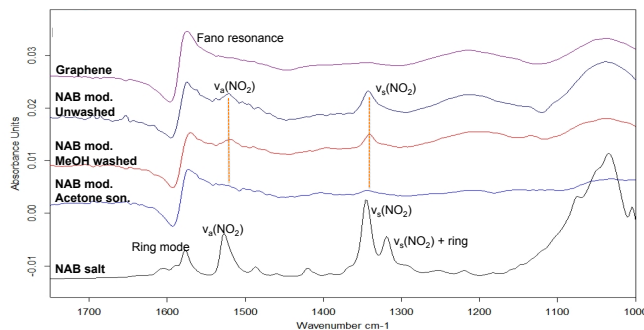
AFM images after modification:



1. NAB modified graphene, methanol wash only;
 2. NAB modified graphene, after acetone sonication.
- Scale bar 2.5 μm



IR spectroscopy before and after modification:



Electrochemistry after modification:

